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BY

W D E N.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1807.

[No. 1913.

SALES AT VENUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD.

AT THE VENUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,

A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in

the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the

lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hops, and

9 boxes Hyson Station Tea, of a superior
quality, which will be sold to w.

Likewise on Hand,

6 hds. good Sugar,
10 hds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,

And a constant supply of Flour suitable for

family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27.

Freight Wanted,

For Boston or any of the Northern Ports,

FOR THE
SLOOP WILLIAM,
WM SPEAR, Master;

About 800 barrels burthen.

Arry to

Lewis Deblois.

May 7.

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from

eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—
part of them intended to drawback.

Eggen Duck.

French Brandy.

Catonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7.

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,

To any of the Windward Islands

or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—

Apply to

W. Yeaton,

Ramsay's wh.

May 9.

Exuma Salt—float.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUT-

LER—portug. Martha,

\$100 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—

which they will sell low, from on board.

April 22.

Washington, April 20, 1807.

Having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, agent for purchasing the eight per cent. Stock of the United States, standing on the books of the Treasury, and the books of the commissioners of lotteries for Maryland and Virginia.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I am ready to treat with any persons for the purchase of said Stock, at private sale, within the price limited by the 2d section of the act of Congress of the 18th of April, 1806, a copy whereof is herunto annexed.

James Davidson, jun.

Agent, &c.

Section 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the commissioners of the sinking fund shall not be authorized to purchase any of the several species of the public debt, at a higher price than at the rates following, that is to say—They shall not pay more for three per cent stock than sixty per cent. of its nominal value; nor for any other species of the public debt more than the nominal value of its unredeemed amount, the eight per cent. stock only excepted, for which they shall be authorized in addition thereto to give at the rate of one half of one per cent on the said nominal value for each quarterly dividend, which may be payable on such purchased stock from the time of such purchase to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

May 4.

Just Received,

And for Sale by COTTON & STEWART

Carr's Stranger in Ireland.

(Price One Dollar.)

March 7.

Have Received,

Per ship JOHN ANDREW, Capt. MOORE, from Liverpool,

80 crates queen's and blue edged Ware, as-
sorted in small crates, and consisting of Plates,

Dishes, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Ware, &c.

William Hodgson.

May 14.

FOR CHARTER,

THE SHIP

JOHN ANDREW,

Capt. MOORE

Burthen about 2300 barrels, nearly new.—

For terms apply to

W. M. HODGSON.

May 14.

I have just Received,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

24 boxes, PRUNES,

16 half do. fresh and in good order.

William Hodgson.

May 14.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-

QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of

one dozen.

A few dozen fine old Frontinat

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schenckam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retarding molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Brown white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore,

and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,

in bottles and bladders.

Macuna and rapeseed.

Cloves, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento;

pepper; ginger, rice and ground; Cayenne;

coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt;

starch; fig blue; floatan indigo; Geor-

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-

Causes of the Late Change in Administration.

Lord Howick addressed the speaker nearly in the following terms: "Sir—As a motion has been made by an honorable gentleman for the adjournment of the house during that period, which at this season of the year is usually allowed as a relief from the fatigues of business, I trust it will not be considered improper or irrevolent in me to take the opportunity of giving the house that explanation which I last night intimated, that it was my intention to communicate. It is of the utmost importance to myself and my colleagues, that the circumstances which led to the recent change in his majesty's councils should be fully and fairly explained. It is undoubtedly of considerable importance to the house and to the public, to receive that explanation, that they may be enabled to form a proper estimate of the character and disposition of these persons to whom the administration of the country has been lately entrusted; of the transactions which led to the dismissal of those persons, and of the probable result of the change. These considerations render important also the decision of the present question, as to the propriety of a longer or shorter adjournment of the house, from the necessity that may occur of bringing forward some measure which the late extraordinary events may shew to be expedient. For myself, sir, every feeling, every motive by which man can be actuated, makes it of the highest importance to me, that as soon as possible I may have the opportunity of convincing the house that my behavior in this affair has not been such as to induce them to repent the kindness which I have ever had the good fortune to receive at their hands. Every moment's delay, while, during that moment, a doubt may be entertained by the house of the conduct of myself and my colleagues, who have heretofore enjoyed so many instances of their distinguished confidence and support, is indeed to me most painful. But anxious, sir, as I naturally am, to clear myself and those with whom I have had the honor to act, from the imputations that have been cast upon us, I feel in common with the honorable gentleman who so expressed himself yesterday evening (Mr. Sturges Bourne) great regret at the necessity which I am under of doing so in the absence of those who, as some seem to think, ought to be present, to watch my statements, and detect my inaccuracies. In saying this, I am far from imputing to that honorable gentleman the intention of throwing out any unfair insinuations. I know well the natural partiality every one entertains for self, and I know that partiality may bias a man, and induce him to take a view, perhaps not strictly correct, of a subject in which he is personally interested; I am, therefore, as anxious as the honorable gentleman can be, that those persons should be present at the investigation of the transactions I have alluded to; and I earnestly hope that this matter may yet be discussed on some future day, when those honorable gentlemen may assist the house in examining and ascertaining the details of it in every part, from the commencement to the conclusion. Sir, it is neither in my nature, nor in my habits, to shrink from the examination of my life; but I am reduced to this alternative, either to submit to have the public mind prejudiced by reports and misrepresentations, supported by partial extracts from confidential papers, or in the absence of those who cannot now be present, to do that which justice to myself, and to my colleagues, imperiously calls upon me to do, by a fair, open, and manly exposition of every part of the late transactions, to afford the only antidote against the mischievous effects of those garbled statements, and wilful misrepresentations. Under such circumstances, Sir, it is impossible, in the fulfilment of my duty to myself, to my colleagues, to the house, and to the country, to suffer such a period to elapse before I make this explanation, as must necessarily intervene, ere the persons to whom I have alluded can resume their seats in parliament. Their absence, however, will have this effect; it will induce me to confine myself as closely as possible to a dry statement of facts. I shall carefully avoid every thing that may lead to a discussion, and dwell on those points alone which are necessary for the vindication of myself and my friends. I shall cautiously abstain from entering into any argument founded on the facts which I shall relate, leaving, until after the holidays, when those gentlemen will take their places on the opposite benches, the further investigation of this business. Having promised thus much, Sir, I shall proceed, with as much clearness as I can, to make the statement that I have promised. It is well known, Sir, that when the late administration was formed, it contained in it many members whose opinions and principles, on what is termed the Catholic question, had been recently manifested in that most authentic way in which the opinions and principles of public men can be manifested—by their speeches and votes in parliament. They came into administration, therefore, with a general knowledge of those principles and opinions; for

certainly no expectation could have been entertained that those persons whose characters were sufficiently known, would be willing, for the sake of any considerations of emolument, to abandon principles which they had so lately and so warmly espoused.

No such requisition, sir, was in fact I say made to them; if it had, it would have been incumbent on them, in support of their honor, and I am sure they would have felt it strongly to be their duty then, as now, to decline office. While I assert that the sentiments of the greater part of the late administration on this subject were well known on their coming into power, I do not pretend to deny that the difficulties which existed in the way of any further concession to the Catholics of England and Ireland were also well known. But as they came into office unfettered, and free to offer their advice on this important question, so also, I will answer for every individual of them, they came into office with a sincere desire, while they adhered to their principles, to avoid every subject that might prove repugnant to those feelings, which they were bound, by every motive of duty, of affection, and of attachment, to respect. (Hear! Hear! Hear!) This, sir, was the state of the case; their opinions on the Catholic Question were well known; but they hoped, by a conciliatory mode of government, to keep that question at rest. For a long time no difficulty occurred; at length, towards the end of last year, some circumstances took place in the west of Ireland—the most valuable, and I very much fear that I must add, the most vulnerable part of the empire—which called upon his majesty's ministers for attention, and which strongly excited the anxiety that such circumstances must naturally excite. Unwilling to use that force which but two days after the meeting of this parliament was strongly recommended by a person in this house, who was too impatient to wait for the operation of more lenient measures, his majesty's minister's hoped, and that hope was gratified, to reduce the spirit of disturbance that had been manifested by a vigorous exertion of the power of the laws alone, without resorting to any intemperate proceedings. This occurrence, however, naturally led to the consideration of some measure which might at once give satisfaction to the people of Ireland, and strengthen the means and policy of the empire. Various were the propositions that were agitated in the cabinet, but the one which was deemed to be the most obviously advantageous was that, sir, which I had the honor to recommend to the adoption of this house. It appeared to us calculated to be highly beneficial to the empire at large, by affording the means of recruiting, to the greatest possible extent, the army and navy, from which so many persons are now excluded by what we conceive to be a weak and ill understood policy. It appeared to us calculated to be highly beneficial to Ireland, for the reasons which I have before stated in this house, as tending to tranquillize that country, by holding out to the gentry the prospect of rising in the military and naval services, and thus attaching them to this country, and also by affording a vent to the perhaps superabundant population of Ireland, and thus drawing from the very sources of discontent, the means of strength and union. These, sir, were the motives by which we were actuated. It is surely not necessary to repeat, and yet the base arts which are practised with so much industry may make it useful to repeat, that in this measure our object was not to invade, but to secure, the establishments of the empire. If Ireland were rendered insecure, the establishments of England would be exposed to greater danger than any which could possibly result from such a boon to the Catholics. If, under such circumstances, a successful invasion of Ireland by the enemy were to take place, I call upon those who accuse us of endangering the establishments of this country, in God's name, to consider to what hazard those establishments would then be subject. Sir, while this measure was under the consideration of his majesty's ministers, letters were received from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, in which his grace stated, that a disposition had arisen among the Catholics to prosecute the claims that they had so lately and so unsuccessfully urged in the imperial parliament. Sir, I was the known supporter of those claims, but I could not avoid considering the prosecution of them at that moment as most impolitic. As far as my private opinion went, I did strongly recommend the discontinuance of any such attempt. The partial measure then under contemplation appeared admirably suited to induce that discontinuance, and that discontinuance was effected. Such, sir, were our inducements; the general inducements of policy and principle. But we had also

another inducement; we did hope that this limited measure would not encounter the opposition to which we well knew the general question was exposed. In reverting to the act of the Irish parliament of 1793, we found that a pledge had been given by the highest servants of the crown, that a similar measure should be brought forward in this country. This pledge was recorded in the secretary of state's office by a dispatch from lord Hobart, in which he distinctly stated the fact. Thus becoming a question—not of policy alone, but also of good faith, we did hope that the limited measure might receive that assent and approbation, of which, on the more general question we therefore sedulously avoided. On these grounds the measure that I had the honor of introducing into the house, was submitted to his majesty. A detailed dispatch, which I wish it was in my power to lay on the table, was written to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, stating explicitly the motives for this measure, and this detailed dispatch was sent to his majesty, accompanied by a cabinet minister. From that first proposition, his majesty certainly expressed a strong dissent: on that dissent being made known to them, the cabinet deliberated, and the result was a respectful representation to his majesty of the grounds on which they thought the measure expedient. To those representations were returned an answer, in which his majesty, with considerable reluctance unquestionably, signified his assent—certainly with reluctance, but a positive assent. Under the sanction of this assent, the dispatch was sent to the lord lieutenant. At a meeting of the Catholics in Ireland, Mr. Elliott, the secretary of state, informed them of the separate measure which it was intended to propose. Some discussion ensued; and to a question from Mr. O'Conor, whether every rank in the army was to be opened to the Catholics, or whether they were still to be precluded from the staff, Mr. Elliott's answer was, that as the words of the dispatch implied that the Catholics would be allowed to hold any commission in the army, on taking an oath of allegiance, he conceived that the staff was included. A dispatch, containing an account of this conference, was sent to his majesty's government at home; and soon after a second dispatch, in which it was stated that the subject had been referred to the consideration of a general meeting of the Catholics, by whom, notwithstanding the doubts that had been incidentally thrown out, it was understood that every military situation was to be rendered accessible to them. These dispatches, sir, containing these explicit statements, were sent to his majesty at Windsor, and received his most gracious perusal, but no objection whatever was then made by his majesty to the measure to which they related. However, subsequent to this period, there certainly did arise a doubt, whether the measure was distinctly understood in its fullest extent. It is only fair to say, that this doubt originated with some members of the cabinet. On its being started, I, and others of those with whom I had the honor to act, were most anxious that it should be completely removed, before the introduction of the measure into parliament. Sir, I have always considered that a minister in parliament acts in a double capacity; he acts as a minister, and he acts as an individual member of parliament. As an individual member of parliament, he may introduce or support a measure, unconnected with government considerations. Such was the conduct of Mr. Pitt, on the propositions for reform, and for the abolition of the slave trade, the latter of which has, thank God, been at last effected, and is a measure which, if there be nothing else to distinguish the late government during the short period that it has existed, will shed on it sufficient lustre. But, sir, when a member of administration introduces any measure as a measure of government, it is most clearly his duty to be previously convinced, that he has the concurrence of the cabinet, and the sanction of royal authority. I should indeed, have thought myself reprehensible in the highest degree, and deserving of all the foul reproach that has been so lavishly bestowed upon me, had I introduced the measure I did introduce without having ascertained that it had the concurrence of the cabinet, and the sanction of the king. I have before stated, that a doubt sprang up with regard to the latter; it was therefore determined that I (Lord Spencer being absent on account of ill health) should write a dispatch to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, inclosing those clauses of the mutiny bill in which the proposed measure was contained, and re-stating, in conformity with the sentiments expressed in the dispatch which had been sent to the communication of Mr. Elliott's conference, that every commission in the army was to be open to Catholics. This dispatch, sir, I wrote with as much clearness as it was in my power to do. With the clauses it went to the king on Monday; on Tuesday it returned from Windsor, without the slightest hint of objection on the part of his majesty; and as I had been accustomed to do, on receiving the royal sanction, I immediately forwarded the dispatch to Ireland. In the meantime, sir, objections were started, merely in point of form, to the mode of proceeding in this measure by clauses in the mutiny bill, and on a reconsideration of the subject, it was thought better to introduce a separate bill. On Wednesday I attended the levee at St. James's, and had my usual audience of his majesty. After the audience, his majesty inquired what business was going forward that day in the house of commons? I replied that the mutiny bill was to pass through one of its stages; and explained to his majesty the reasons which had induced me to embody the clauses for allowing the Catholics admission into the army and navy, in a separate bill. His majesty approved of this change, and then asked me whether the bill was not the same as the Irish bill of 1793? I stated in what the difference consisted, observing that it had been fully detailed in the various dispatches previously submitted to his majesty's inspection. Here, sir, I must acknowledge, that his majesty did express a general dislike and disapprobation of the measure; but not in such a manner as to induce me to conclude, that the reluctant assent originally given by his majesty was withdrawn, and that I was not empowered to introduce the bill. What confirmed me in my opinion was, that lord Greville had a subsequent audience with his majesty, in which his majesty did not make a single observation on the bill. On Thursday or Friday, I do not recollect which, I introduced this bill into the house. During the whole of the week, although I had various communications with his majesty on other subjects, his majesty did not make the slightest objection to the bill, nor was any intimation on the subject received from his majesty until the Wednesday following (at which time I was precluded from attending my duty in this house by a family calamity) when his majesty stated decidedly his objection to any extension of the provisions of the Irish act of 1793. From that moment, we were convinced that his majesty misunderstood the subject, or rather, I was convinced that I had misunderstood his majesty. Having unfortunately introduced the measure into the house of commons, in the belief that I was sanctioned to do so by the king, I immediately suspended any proceedings on the bill, demanded an audience of his majesty on the following day, and convinced him that I had been misled, and that I had misunderstood those gracious expressions, which he had used on the subject on a former occasion. From that moment too, sir, it became the most anxious consideration of ministers how to reconcile their public duty, with their respect for the feelings of his majesty. We attempted to correct the bill; but the objection of his majesty was so extensive, that we found it was impossible so to modify the measure, as to remove that objection, and at the same time leave it efficiently beneficial. In this situation we preferred abandoning the bill altogether.

[To be continued.]

PHILADELPHIA May 15.

COMMERCIAL.

ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE.

Translation of the Arrêt of the 7th March.
New Law respecting Duties.

Art. 1. All vessels arriving in whatsover port of this island with cargoes, who do not take for return, produce equivalent to three fourths of the said cargoes, will pay nine per cent on the deficit. The other quarter being allowed, free from duty, in lieu of charges, expences, or whatsoever of the cargo that may remain unsold.

Art. 2. The duty on deficit will be 12 per cent. on vessels leaving the island in ballast. Vessels will be reputed in ballast whose return cargoes will not amount to one fifth of the value of their importation, v.i. The amount of the importation being 60,000 livres, the return must be one fifth of that sum in produce, in order to pay nine per cent. on the deficit; and to avoid that of twelve per cent. which they would otherwise be liable to pay. Thus an inward cargo, amounting from 60,000 to 120,000 livres, must re-export, in colonial produce, 15,000 livres. If the cargo amounts from 120,000 to 200,000 livres, the exportation must be of 25,000 livres. If it amount from 200,000 to 300,000 livres, the exportation then must be of 25,000 livres. In like proportion, till final

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To captain
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with as much power to do. — returned from the West Indies; and as soon as on receiving the news, I started, merely in the mean- deration of the letter to introduce myself I attended and had my usual After the audience in the house of the mutiny bill its stages; and the reasons which mission into the state bill. His ma- change, and then was not the same I stated in what describing that it the various dis- cussed to his majes- I must acknow- edge express a ge- neration of the me- manner as to in- the reluctant as- his majesty was a not impowered at confirmed me and Greenvile had with his majesty, to make a single On Thursday or which, I intro- duced. During the gh I had various majesty on other not make the ill, nor was any received from his day following (at ed from attend- by a family ca- stated decidedly of the pro- of 1793. From inviding that his subject, or ra- I had misund- unfortunately to the house of at I was sanc- I immediate- ings on the bill, his majesty con- vinced him that I had mis- impressions, which on a former oc- tient too, sir, it consideration of their public du- feelings of his to correct the his majesty was it was im- posse, as to re- the same time In this situ- ing the bill al- May 15.

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ly the importation exceeds 300,000 livres; then must be re-exported 30,000 livres.

Art. 3. The duty on a quintal of sugar will henceforth be 35 sous (colonial money) on Muscovado sugars, and 55 sous on clayed sugars; with 10 sous per livre currency, to be added, as heretofore; that is, on 35 sous, which make one livre and 15 sous and 10 sous to each livre; which gives 17 sous and 6 deniers—52 sous and 6 deniers; total amount of the duty on a quintal of Muscovado sugars, besides the usual duty of 7 1/4 per cent. on the cost; so 55 sous which make 2 livres and 15 sous, add 10 sous to each livre, that gives 27 livres and 6 deniers. 82 sous and 6 deniers, total amount of the duty on a quintal of clayed sugars, besides the usual duty of 7 1/4 per cent. on the cost.

Art. 4. The additional duty on coffee, cotton and cocoa, will be 3 per cent. making in toto, 9 3/4 per cent.

Art. 5. Liquors will be considered, with respect to duties, as colonial produce, and put on the same footing, expressed in the foregoing article.

Art. 6. Casual introduction of goods, essentially prohibited, whenever it will happen, will continue to be regulated by special exception.

Art. 7. Spanish vessels stand definitely assimilated to French vessels, with respect to the custom house of this colony.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

The President of the U. S. on Saturday last arrived in Washington from Montreal.

The following is a copy of the answer of the commander of the British sloop of war, Driver, to the letter of captain Kalteisen, which appeared in the Charleston City Gazette, of Monday the eleventh instant:

(COPY.)

H. M. S. DRIVER.

Rebellion Roads, Charleston, May 3.

SIR, I have received your letter, and having some doubts as to the authority by which it was written, I thought proper to satisfy myself on that head before I should reply. By the threat it contains you appear like your government to have something to threaten. A British subject knows too well how to respect and obey the laws of his own country, to offer intentionally an outrage to those of others, when once they are known to be so; but I have to observe the proclamation you mentioned to have been issued in May 1807, I know nothing of; of that which was issued in May 1808, I have only to say that so far from being either creditable or becoming in the president of a country, wishing to be ranked among the civilized nations of the world, it would in the opinion of every liberal and enlarged mind, have disgraced even the ignominious of a Robespierre, or the most miserable party state of Barbary. It appearing that the supposed offence is to be rendered by a repetition of the circumstances complained of, and that on those who, so far from having any thing to do with the supposed aggression, were not even on the American coast at the time. And as captain Whiby's trial may, probably at this moment be pending, with the currency of the United States, and the calamation resting on his being brought to justice, it ought to have been thought of.

However as my proceeding to sea comes within the limits of my intentions, according to the orders I am under, I shall do so whenever the pilot thinks proper—which orders have for their view the advantage of the American flag, as well as the protection of the British. But I must observe that the difficulty I have experienced in obtaining a sufficient quantity of water for the purposes I wish, obliges me to have recourse to such methods as are completely within my power, which I otherwise should not have thought of. In the mean time it is necessary to inform you, that his majesty's ship under my command, is at all times ready to resist, and punish, any insult that may be offered to the flag she has the honor to bear, to the last drop of blood that shall remain, of the dutiful and loyal subjects of a beloved sovereign, and an exalted country.

I have
The honor to be,
Sir, your humble servant,
(Signed)

Wm. LOVE.

To captain Kalteisen, &c. &c.
Fort Johnson, S. C.

SUICIDE.—A most singular instance of suicide occurred yesterday morning. DENNIS MILLER, a widower, married a Miss, on Tuesday evening; the next morning he rose, walked to the Episcopal burying ground at Greenwich, placed himself upon the grave of his deceased wife, and discharged the contents of a pistol in his ear. He expired in a few moments after. Several persons, witnesses to the transaction, immediately repaired to the spot, and found a paper lying by him, containing the following:

"Say not I committed suicide—Say not I was in a state of derangement—Oh no, it was the sensibility of my heart that hurt me—Farewell world! and you that loved me—Oh! take care of my child—I am not afraid to meet my God!"

"DENNIS MILLER."

[New-York paper May 14.]

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

COMMUNICATION.

Having observed in your paper an account of the Arlington sheep shearing, I am induced, for the repair of my neighborhood, to inform you that there was sheared, at Northampton, in Prince George's county, the residence of Mr. Osh. Sprigg, from nine sheep, seventy-two pounds of fine long wool. It is to be lamented, for the interest of domestic manufacturers, which deeply concerns us all, that the laudable example of Messrs. Custis and Sprigg is not generally attended to.

A Subscriber.

*** We have it from unquestionable authority, that in the same county a number of years ago, a ram lamb was sheared which yielded twelve and a half pounds of wool.

From the Boston Centinel.

Port au Prince, March 10, 1807.
4th year of Independence.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

ALEXANDER PETION,

President of Hayti, to the men of color who have been forced to leave this country and seek an asylum in the United States and other foreign nations:

Brethren,

THE dreadful reign of Dessalines is at an end! This happy news has reached you, and yet you have not returned to the bosom of your country. What now prevents your return? During the life of that Barbarian you had reason to fear being sacrificed to his blind fury; but now no motives should prevent your return.

Remember my friends, that the freedom and prosperity offered you in Hayti, can no where else be found! Haste then to rally yourselves under the empire of those laws which assure you ample protection. Banish all fear from your hearts.—The events occasioned by the ambition of Christophe must not retard your return. This new Despot would again subject this country to the oppressive yoke from which we, thanks to Providence, have so happily extricated it.—Will it not be glorious to come and unite with the true Haytians in their noble struggles to save their native country? Come then, I repeat it, come and share the benefits of a constitution, which consecrates all your rights. Your passages shall be punctually paid by government on your arrival. I caution you however to shun those places in possession of the rebels, for there persecution and perhaps death awaits you. Their quarters extend from St. Marks to Fort Deuphin. All the rest of the West and South offers you a secure asylum. I salute you fraternally.

PETION.

[With the above we also received a letter of the same date, addressed to Jacob Lewis, esq. of Port au Prince, in which president Petion requests him to use his good offices to induce the merchants of the United States not to trade with the ports under the dominion of Christophe, but to give the preference to those ports which retain their fidelity to the republic, and where their persons and property will always be under the safeguard of honor and integrity.]

SELECTED.

THE PREACHER.

"Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, nor between my herdsmen & thy herdsmen; for we are brethren."

THIS text, my readers will recollect are the words of pious Abraham to his brother Lot. Here, was shewn the true spirit of christianity; this confirmed without a doubt, that his professions of religion were far from being empty and vain; for when his property (which is made the idol

of so many) was like to be injured, he could calmly say, "If thou wilt take the left hand, then will I go to the right; or if thou wilt depart to the right hand, then will I go to the left."

How different the character of many at the present day, who are very zealous christians. It too often happens, that some persons who make great professions of religion do not keep their corrupt and sinful affections in proper subjection, but on very trivial occasions suffer passion to get the better of reason, and their sinful natures to take the reins. Hence their "good is evil spoken of."

This is making 'ship-wreck of the faith,' departing from principles of christianity, and delivering up their bodies, which are the temples of the holy spirit, to the buffetings of Satan. Such things afford matter of triumph to the adversary, while they are stumbling blocks to timid believers.

But the evil that I would more especially point at, is the quarrels which frequently happen between professed christians of different denominations, and even members of the same church. As to the first of these, every unprejudiced man will, on the least reflection, readily acknowledge, that there may be serious, proud, devout christians as well under one name as another, for it is chimerical to suppose that all men can, while subject to such passions as we all are, ever think or act alike. But the mild religion which we profess, does not justify us in persecuting each other for a trifling difference in the mere ceremonial part of worship; and while our neighbor agrees with us in the fundamental points of christianity, it is immaterial in what particular way he chooses to perform his religious services. Brethren of the same church or religious society who indulge themselves in quarrelling, ought to see well to it that they be prepared to render an account of the improvement of the light afforded them, and of the opportunity they may have had to improve in all that is good and praiseworthy. Their example in wickedness will tend more to venerate an already too vicious world, than the example of thousands of dissolute and openly licentious characters.

It is always better to suffer, than to do wrong, and we should do well to remember that charity is the most noble virtue; therefore, as we are all fallible creatures, let us exercise it towards the failings of others; for "Faith may be lost in sight, Hope in fruition, but Charity liveth and abideth forever."

St. Andrew's Society.

A stated quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, will be held at Gadsby's hotel, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the President,

Donald MacLeod, Sec'y.

May 19. 2t

Freight Wanted

FOR THE

Sloop PATTY,

Captain WILLIAM BURNS; to any eastern port; burden about eight hundred barrels.

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

FOR SALE,

The cargo of said Sloop, being about 100 tons Plaister Paris. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

May 19. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.

70 tons Plaister Paris, on board the sch'r. Agness, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle.

Said schooner will take a few hundred barrels on freight for BOSTON, if immediate application is made.

May 19. d

Trial of Col. Aaron Burr.

WESTCOTT & CO.

ELEVENTH STREET,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

WASHINGTON CITY,

INFORM the Public that they have engaged THOMAS CARPENTER, one of the most able and correct Stenographers in the United States, to attend the circuit court, to commence its session at Richmond the 22d instant; and in case the said trial comes on, to publish as speedily as possible a compleat and full account thereof, accompanied by all the documents relative to this all important case.

THE Enquirer, and Argus, of Richmond, and the American, of Baltimore, will please to publish this advertisement in their respective papers, three times immediately on receipt thereof, and charge the same to the Editor of the Expositor.

N. B. The copy right will be secured.

May 19.

Landing, at Merchants' Wharf,
From on board the sloop John Andrew, the balance of her cargo of SALI—
Consisting of

About 5000 bushels Ground Allium, and 200 sacks stoved.

ALSO,
30-crates Queens and blue edged Ware,
For Sale by
William Hodgson.

May 18.

I have Stored

With Mr. WILLIAM I. HILL,

A small bale of DRY GOODS, marked M. M. No. 3, which was shipped by Mr. George Hill, bookseller, in Baltimore—Likewise four kegs of INK, (shipper unknown). The owners can get them by applying as above.

Beal Clements.
Sloop G. G. Branch, May 19. 31*

A Bank Note found.

The owner may have it by applying at this office, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

May 19. d

Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax county, to secure to Ellicott, Campbell and Wheeler, the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, I will offer at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of June next, for ready cash, at the plantation of the said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

TO WIT:

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on his Longly estate, near the falls of Potomac, supposed 1500 bushels.

500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two estates.

30 Horses and Mules, upon the two estates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is sold, or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy the said claim.

Edmund L. Lee.

May 19. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FARM, containing about 450 or 500 acres of good Land, having suitable improvements. For such a one a liberal price will be given and good payments made. One in Fairfax or Loudoun county would be preferred.

Enquire of the Printer.

May 18. eot

For Sale,

ONE thousand and twenty-five acres of Land, lying on Wolfe-Run, within 9 miles of Occoquan mills, and 25 of Alexandria. This land is as well watered as any in Fairfax county, and may be greatly improved by the use of Plaster, as has been proved on an adjoining farm of precisely the same soil, belonging to James Keith, Esq. of Alexandria. Any one wishing to purchase the above land or any part above three hundred acres, shall have it on a long credit by giving good security. For further information apply to

Richard M. Scott.

Bush-Hill, near Alexandria. May 18. eot

The U. States—Libellants, against The Schooner Hyland, her Rigging, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture.

Repondents.

IT IS ORDERED,

THAT a special court be held, on the 6th day of July next, for the trial of this cause, in this court then to be held in the town of Alexandria, and that the Marshal do give public notice of the seizure and libel, together with this order, citing forth the time and place of trial, to be published at the court-house door, in Alexandria, and in the public newspapers of the said town, at least fourteen days previous to the day of trial.

George Deneale, C. C.

May 15. eot

Pursuant to the above order of court, Robert Moss, D. M. for Daniel C. Brent, marshal of the district of Columbia, hereby gives Notice,

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from **George Beard** to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing to Philip Darrell and Elliott Muse, who became security for the said Beard in a forth-coming bond, given by him to John Janney, merchant, in Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at Colonel **James Wren's** tavern, on **THURSDAY**, the 11th day of June next, for ready money.

All the Property mentioned in the said Deed, viz.

One Negro Woman, called **Betty**—**Ben Matilda**, and **Jess**—one Waggon, one Cart, and Farming Utensils—eleven head of horned Cattle, twelve head of Sheep, and five Sheep.

Charles Little, Trustee.

May 9.

dtlthJe

IN THE CASE OF DAVID WILSON SCOTT.

THE subscriber having been appointed trustee of the estate and effects, rights and credits, of the said **David Wilson Scott**, for the benefit of his creditors, in conformity with the provisions of the insolvent law for the district of Columbia, hereby requires all persons ANY WISE indebted or who may have property in their possession, belonging to the said **David Wilson Scott**, to make payment, and to deliver such property to the subscriber, or to such person or persons only as may be duly authorised by him to receive the same.

Cleon Moore, Trustee.

May 13.

staw4w

FOR SALE, A beautifully situated small Farm, EITHER FOR A STORE OR TAVERN,

With convenient buildings, a flourishing young orchard, abounding with a great variety of fruit trees, well supplied with water of the first quality, and a large proportion of excellent meadow. This property is situated on the main road leading from George-Town to Fairfax court-house, and is distant 8 miles from George-Town, and 10 from Alexandria. The person wishing to purchase may view the premises by calling on **William Johnson**, living on the premises—and may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Royal-street, near the market, and opposite Cottom and Stewart's book store, Alexandria.

Davis Bowie.

May 12.

N. B. Cash, dry goods, or groceries will be taken in payment for the above property.

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT, SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called **Rural Felicity**, formerly owned by **Mr. John Duff**. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to **RICHARD LEWIS**.

April 28.

co

FOR SALE,

THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, on Union-street, next door to **Benjamin Shreve**, jun. well situated for the **Shipping** or **Grocery** business—Also, a LO' of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given, The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by **Jacob Hoffman**—an excellent stand for the **Dry Goods** business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14.

stawf

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, on moderate terms, for cash, or on a short credit,

4,500 feet of St. Domingo WOOD, (Mahogany)—and 4,500 feet Bay WOOD.

JOHN MUIR.

A. B. He still continues the **Cabinet and Chair Manufactory**, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, on Royal-street, next door to **Hersburgh and Calder's** store.

April 28.

eostlaw3t

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of the county of Alexandria, hath obtained from the **Orphans' Court** of the county aforesaid, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **WILLIAM CRAIK**, late of the said county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of November next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of May, 1807.

Edmund I. Lee, Ex'r.

All persons indebted to the said deceased, are required to make speedy settlement.

May 11.

2aw4w

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of **John Dunlap**, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this **Notice** pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig, Ex'r.
William Herbert, Ex'r.

April 6.

staw

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a **LUMBER YARD**, adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

May 6.

eo2m

N. B. He continues the **House-Joiners**' business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership of **Davey and Mills**, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and **William N. Mills** is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,

Surviving Partner of **Davey and Mills**.
January 23.

All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the **Grocery & Flour Business**, in the house formerly occupied by **Davey and Mills**.

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Butter,
In complete order for shipping.
January 23.

eo2f

SUWARROW BOOTS.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures **Suwarrow Boots** with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg better so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Tops, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 5.

66m


Patent Elastic Suspenders,
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pantente, next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,
Received per ship **Leonidas** from Liverpool, Red, Green, Blue and Yellow

Morocco Leather,

Good quality for saddlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Saddlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 2.

di2m

To Sell or Rent,
Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to

Sarah Porter.

February 14.

2aw

NOTICE.

At their **GROCERY STORE**, opposite the Indian-Queen tavern, King-street, Have laid in their assortment of **Groceries** for the present season, Where country merchants can be supplied Consisting of—

PORT, SHERRY, and MALAGA WINE.

Cognac Brandy; Holland Gin; Jamaica Spirits; West-India and Country Rum.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, and HYSON-SKIN TEAS.

Coffee, first and second quality; Chocolate no. 3; muscovado sugars of different qualities; sugar house brown; loaf and lump demasses; pepper; pimento; nutmegs; cinnamon; ginger; alum; copperas; brimstone; madder; salt-petre refined.

FLOTANT, NEW-ORLEANS, and CAROLINA INDIGO.

Coffee, first and second quality; Chocolate no. 3; muscovado sugars of different qualities; sugar house brown; loaf and lump demasses; pepper; pimento; nutmegs; cinnamon; ginger; alum; copperas; brimstone; madder; salt-petre refined.

ALSO.

A consignment of cotton and wool cards, which will be disposed of very low.

May 5.

d3teo10t

C. BENNETT

Has received per the **HUNTER**, from **LONDON**, **LEONIDAS**, from **LIVERPOOL**, and other late arrivals—

The following Goods, viz.

LONDON superfine cloths and cassimeres Muslins, lenos, dresses, mantles, &c. Cotton and lace sleeves

Artificial flowers and wreaths

Silk and leather gloves

Irish linens and sheetings

Cotton kerseymeres, grandurells, &c.

An elegant assortment of waistcoating

Sampler canvas, Scotch gauze

Gentlemen's London hats, coarse do.

Diaper table cloths

3-4, 4-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diapers

Caliccs, silk and cotton chambrys, and undressed ginghams

Sarsenets, long and short India cambric nankin

India tambored and plain mull muslins

Italian lacestrings and French mantuas

White and other coloured English sattins

Ribbons, silk and cotton cords

Rich 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk damask shawls

Fashionable buttons

Pins and needles

Waldron's grass and cradling scythes

Seine and sail twine

Shoe thread

British gunpowder, &c. &c.

May 7.

dlw.3taw1w.2aw1w

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

THAT commodious two story FRAME HOUSE, on the lower end of Water-street, 32 feet front, with two wings 16 feet each, with smoke house, dairy and stable, and fine garden—Also, the use of a large vacant lot well calculated for a garden. For further particulars enquire of

T. Sanford,

T. Preston.

May 5.

eo12t

For Sale or Rent,

MY LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSE, and other buildings at Boyd's Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timbleake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. William F. Grymes, near the place, Mr. William Wedderburn, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21.

2awf

Just Received,

And for Sale by **ROBERT GRAY**, Bookseller, King-street,

The New Week's Preparation for a worthy receiving of the **Lord's Supper**. Recommended to the devout in general, and particularly to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of the United States of America. Consisting of meditations and prayers for the morning and evening of every day in the week, with forms of examination and confession of sins; and a companion at the altar, directing the communicant in his behavior and devotion at the Lord's table. Also, instructions how to live well, after receiving the holy sacrament. To which is added, a morning and evening prayer for the closet or family.

The Ready Reckoner, and Tradesman's Infallible Guide, in dollars and cents, with a variety of useful tables.

Murray's Grammar abridged; designed for the younger classes of learners.

R. Gray expects to receive, in a few days, Memoirs of Marmonet.

April 22.

SPRING GOODS.